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Idaho, merely stating that the beard in the western plant is white. Heller, in his Catalogue, gave it specific rank, and it really seems possible that this is correct. The type locality of the Linnean species *C. bulbosa* (L.) House is Lapland, and I do not know what the detailed characters of typical specimens may be. Since the Old World plant extends through Russia to Siberia, one would expect to find the west coast form identical with it; but in the absence of proof of this, we must use the name *occidentalis*, given by Holzinger.

The Colorado form, described from Gresham in the place cited in the footnote, certainly differs from the northeastern as well as the northwestern plant in lacking the spots on the apical expansion of the lip; it may take the name *C. bulbosa* var. *coloradensis*.

It is a singular thing that in the excellent new Flora of the Northwest Coast, by Piper and Beattie, the plant of the north-eastern states is described, and not the *occidentalis* form at all! Does such a form as this description indicates really exist anywhere in the northwest?

T. D. A. COCKERELL

BOULDER, COLORADO,
May 4, 1916

REVIEWS

Dunham's How to Know the Mosses*

This is a popular guide to the mosses of the Northeastern United States, containing keys to eighty genera and short descriptions of over one hundred and fifty species with special reference to the distinguishing characteristics that are apparent without the aid of a lens.

It is illustrated by line drawings in the text and seven plates, which will be found helpful to the beginner. Two keys based on the leaf and capsule characters and the introduction and first explanatory chapters aim to make it easy to obtain a non-technical acquaintance with the mosses. This book should be very helpful in introducing the mosses to a large circle of admirers.

ELIZABETH G. BRITTON

* By Elizabeth Marie Dunham, pp. 1-287. Houghton, Mifflin Co., 1916. Price \$1.25 net.